

English Draught Ale

In casks of 9 gallons \$12 gold

In casks of 18 gallons \$23 gold

WOOLLEY AND CO.

345 - PIED AD - 345.

PACKET EDITION

N 82-87

The Standard

FRIDAY MARCH 21, 1890.

Telegrams.

HAVAS

Berlin, March 20th.—In political circles it is firmly believed that General Caprivi will be appointed Imperial Chancellor.

Count Herbert Bismarck insisted on his resignation and the Emperor has decided to accept it. Nobody knows who will be his successor.

Liverpool, 20th.—The dock strike is over after a satisfactory compromise between employers and employees.

Rio Janeiro, 20th.—The new Minister Alencar was inaugurated yesterday with great success in the presence of General Fonseca, a minister, corps diplomatique, consuls, and a crowd of 5,000 people. Great enthusiasm. Builders were much congratulated, and weather was superb.

GALVESTON.

(Delayed)

Paris, March 14th.—The aggressive attitude of the Senate yesterday on M. Tirard's motion to pass the order of the day, on presenting his commercial treaty with Turkey, led to the fall of the Cabinet.

Berlin, 14th.—The whole press is pleased and applauds the Emperor's initiative in convoking a meeting of delegates to discuss the social improvement of the masses. The National Gazette says that it is not to be a meeting of delegates to discuss social questions.

The Telegraph hopes that this conference will be the first step towards an understanding among civilized nations to solve the difficult social problem.

The Vienna Zeitung says that no matter what the results the conference cannot be a failure; it will be a luminous star in contemporary history and sooner or later will lead to social order.

Berlin, 14th.—The President Minister of State and Interior received yesterday at the Roma Hotel the delegates of the Labor Conference.

The Emperor, Empress, and ex-Emperor attended yesterday the conference of the Protestant Garrison Church of Berlin.

Buda-Pesth, 17th.—The official announcement of the new Cabinet has appeared. Count Szapary is Prime Minister and Secretary for Interior.

Berlin, 17th.—The Cologne Gazette threatens Bismarck with war to the knife if he joins the clerical party.

St. Petersburg, 17th.—Two Russian army officers have been arrested on charge of nihilism. The Cossack guards and gendarmes have been reinforced.

Berlin, 18th.—The Emperor wrote to the Pope that Bishop Koff of Breslau had been appointed delegate to the Labor Conference and that he relied on the clergy to help in settling the Social Question.

The Pope returned thanks for the compliment, adding that the question was one of vital importance to the Holy See and the clergy.

In political circles it is said that the disagreement between the Emperor and Bismarck arose from the refusal of the latter to accept to Herr Windthorst's request to return to the Duke of Cumberland, the Hanoverian pretender, the greater part of the English press.

The rumor was floated to-day that General Caprivi would succeed Bismarck. At 4 p.m. it was announced that the Emperor continued to refuse the Chancellor's resignation, on the plea that the Constitution did not allow an interregnum in the Chancellery, and owing to the difficulty of finding a successor.

At 5 p.m., however, it was known that the resignation had been accepted; several hours before, at midnight, all the Prussian Ministers had sent in their resignations.

Liverpool, 18th.—The strike of the dock laborers has proved a failure.

WEST COAST TELEGRAMS

Valparaiso, 20th.—Telegrams from Santiago announce a ministerial crisis.

Callao, 20th.—Callaguans announce the satisfactory settlement of the limits question with Ecuador.

Political disturbances of a serious nature are daily taking place in Lima. The police are quite impotent and cannot maintain order.

A group of Englishmen made an attack on the British Consulate. The police dispersed them.

The Minister of Justice has appealed to the Courts to display more activity in the investigation of the Huanta disturbances.

MONTEVIDEO

The decree creating Ministry of "Pro-monto" is expected shortly; the portfolio will probably be offered to Dr. Capurro, in which case Dr. Alberto Nin will be offered Ministry of Government; latter is expected from London soon.

Decree published, signed by all the ministers, to effect that all money matters relating to State should be passed direct to the Finance Ministry and then to General Accountant's Office.

Two mysterious orders perpetrated yesterday, the corpse being found lying on the road; one in Calle Cerro, the other in Pao Molino; no clue yet to murders.

Decree naming Odoles Poliet for department expected to-morrow.

Bolsa still depressed; prices very weak; Oros declined, closed 37 and National Bank shares at 107.

(From the Interior)

Santiago, 20th.—The new school building in Antay has been opened. Great festivities took place on the occasion. The Governor and a distinguished party were present. H. E. made a speech which was much applauded.

An Italian named Fain committed suicide yesterday by blowing his brains out.

Coronel, 20th.—The National College building is in need of urgent repairs.

The new School of Arts and Trades will be opened shortly.

Several decrees from the gubnet have been captured yesterday after a desperate struggle.

A diligence line has been started between Itahue and Cas-Cast in combination with the San Javier steamer of the Pinta Company.

The commissioner appointed by the Government to collect taxes for the exhibition in Buenos Aires has left for Buenos Aires.



BUENOS AYRES, FRIDAY, MARCH 21, 1890.

LA PLATA AFFAIRS.

Contemporaries may not have the heart to do it, but history will certainly impeach the men who have mismanaged the province of Buenos Aires since the year 1880.

Whereas the province of Buenos Aires, in the course of its history, has been the theatre of extraordinary circumstances, unique perhaps in the annals of modern nations, the province emerged from the revolutionary events of 1880 without a single dollar of public debt and in a position to flourish and advance without resorting to taxation.

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The man last year who had cattle to fatten, that noble but by no means aristocratic industry which has built up Chincul and all its unknown towns. But who can tell that the future has in store for us? Had not Messrs. Dugan, Casey, Moore, Pando, Ramay and others started the Central Producers Market, the progress of agriculture must have suffered a death blow, a second place, yet it is not the least of our misfortune that the province of Buenos Aires has been the theatre of extraordinary circumstances, unique perhaps in the annals of modern nations, the province emerged from the revolutionary events of 1880 without a single dollar of public debt and in a position to flourish and advance without resorting to taxation.

On the other hand, the rapid increase of our population, due chiefly to the steady flow of immigration from all parts of Europe, and which last year reached almost one thousand per cent, must be a source of the greatest economic changes in the future of the province. The first of these great economic changes is the rapid increase of the population, due chiefly to the steady flow of immigration from all parts of Europe, and which last year reached almost one thousand per cent, must be a source of the greatest economic changes in the future of the province.

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The Committee of Management have much pleasure in placing before the Founders and subscribers their first Report, which contains the working of the Institution from the day of opening up to 31st December, 1889, but this is the first opportunity the Committee have had of communicating with their friends, they think it will be as well before going to the meeting of the 10th inst. to mention a few particulars with regard to the working of the Institution and its objects.

All will remember that the year 1887 was the Jubilee Year, or fiftieth anniversary of the birth of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, and to celebrate this, and to do something lasting to commemorate such an important event, it was decided to found a Convalescent Home at a short distance out of Buenos Aires, where those who had been sick or convalescing, and who were in need of a change of air and rest for a week or two, and gain strength to enable them to resume their work or ordinary avocations, and we may here add that according to the plan of the Institution, the whole of the English-speaking community, preference, of course, being given to British subjects and their families. Funds being necessary, an Appeal was made to the British community resident and interested in the Argentine Republic, which appeal was most generously responded to, the handsome sum of \$30,000 gold, and \$40,745.33 in paper money in a short time been subscribed. These amounts, in the opinion of the Committee, were ample to enable the Institution to be put on foot, and the first steps were taken with Geo. W. Dugan, Esq., for the purchase from him of the house and grounds called Sunnyside, near Temperley, and close to Liverpool Station, where the Institution was to be situated, and the whole done at cost price and a very satisfactory manner under the superintendence of Mr. B. W. Gardiner, and the furniture and equipment were placed in the hands of Messrs. Thompson and Co., and the Institution was opened on the 1st of January, 1888.

There were 21 patients in the Institution on the 1st of January, 1888, and the first case of influenza at Chincul occurred on the 19th instant, the victim being a boy.

Don Juan Rosa y de Edwards, who has recently visited Valparaíso, has given the 2nd Fire Company of that city a donation of 100 dollars.

A Valdivia party of the 15th ult. accuses the weather of being "inconvenient," a quality, by the way, which it has always been popularly supposed to possess in that region.

Harvesting operations were begun in the Department of Ocooro on the 19th inst. Owing to the strong winds and rain which prevailed on the 22nd ult. a good deal of what was laid.

A San Carlos party of the 22nd ult. quoted wheat at \$3.75 fanga, with a falling market.

There were 42 patients in Concepcion on the 19th inst. The 2nd Fire Company of that city has been appointed Chilian consul-general at Yokohama, with a salary of 3,000 dollars a year.

The contract for the Canguenes and Parra Railway has been awarded to Don J. S. Martin. The line is to be finished in fourteen months.

The plans and estimates for the branch line to Chilian baths have been accepted. The estimated cost is 1,064,880 dollars.

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THEATRES

POLITICA ARGENTINA—Dirección: Político-Representante Alfredo Castiglioni. —Impresión de marzo y abril de 1890.—Una Oposición contra la política dirigida por el Gobierno. —En venta en la librería de la Oposición. —Precio 20 cts.

Teatro Variedades—Folies Argentinas. —Representación de la Oposición de la Oposición. —En venta en la librería de la Oposición. —Precio 20 cts.

Teatro Variedades—Folies Argentinas. —Representación de la Oposición de la Oposición. —En venta en la librería de la Oposición. —Precio 20 cts.

Flores College School. —No. 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

Flores English College. —No. 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

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